FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: FOREIGN MARKET CONDITIONS

THE COTTON SITUATION IN THE ORIENT

The cotton spinning and weaving industries in Japan were unusually active during October, according to a cablegram received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Dickover at Kobe. The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association reports yarn production for the month as 84,400,000 pounds as compared with 81,200,000 for September, and 82,600,000 for October 1927. Exports of yarn, while increasing over September, were below those of a year ago, the total being 2,600,000 pounds against 3,300,000 pounds for October 1927. Stocks of cotton yarn at Kobe and Osaka decreased during the month. Cotton cloth production was 120,000,000 yards in October against 107,000,000 in October last year. Imports of American cotton decreased 5,000 bales from September, being 58,000 bales as compared with 28,000 in October 1927. Stocks of raw cotton in bonded warehouses were 251,000 bales at the end of October, a decrease of 32,000 bales from the end of September.

Yarn prices in China continue to be profitable in relation to raw cotton prices and Shanghai mills are operating at capacity, according to a cablegram from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Arrivals of Chinese cotton have been heavy and stocks for the present are excessive. This may be due either to improved transportation conditions or to large crops in Hankow and Shanghai. Arrivals of the variety of Shansi cotton which can be substituted for American strict low middling are also large. With large supplies of Chinese cotton, there is no interest in Indian cotton and the market for American cotton is quiet.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The Copenhagen official butter quotations as of November 22 was unchanged from the preceding Thursday at the equivalent of 40.8 cents per pound, and only about one cent lower than the quotation for the corresponding date of 1927. Ninety-two score butter in New York was quoted on November 22 at 50.5 cents, a shade lower than the preceding week and a year ago, remaining about 10 cents above Copenhagen. Colonial butter in London continues to be quoted at prices practically the same as the corresponding dates of last year. Arrivals of Australian supplies in British markets have been checked somewhat by shipping difficulties and lack of rain. On the whole, conditions in the Southern Hemisphere are such as to indicate comparatively heavy supplies in British markets during the next few months. For detailed prices as cabled by the American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe, see page 843.

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BREAD GRAINS

Fall sown grain in Canada

The total estimated area sown to fall wheat in Canada up to October 31 for the season of 1929 is 951,000 acres as compared with 1,033,000 acres sown in 1927 for the 1928 harvest, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The area sown this fall represents a decrease of 82,000 acres, or 8 per cent. The condition of fall wheat on October 31 was 101 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the past ten years against 103 per cent on October 31, 1927. The proportion of land intended for next year's crops that has been ploughed up to October 31, 1928 is estimated at 29 per cent as compared with 28 per cent last year and 20 per cent in 1926.

Wheat production in 1928

Wheat production in 42 countries for the current season is estimated at 3,591,938,000 bushels against 3,419,630,000 bushels in 1927, when they represented 96 per cent of the world total outside of Russia and China. The first estimates of production in Norway and Latvia and revisions in estimates of other European countries as published in the October Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture raised the European production only 0.2 per cent above the total as presented last week. These revisions are given in the table on page 833. The total production in 24 European countries which last year represented about 98 per cent of the total European crop is 1,345,668,000 bushels against 1,237,178,000 bushels in 1927.

Considerably warmer weather prevailed in Argentina during the week ended November 19 and the precipitation was again light, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. In Australia light rains were reported in Queensland and eastern New South Wales.

Movement to market

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 17 have amounted to 83,465,000 bushels against 131,721,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during October were 28,548,000 bushels, which is the largest monthly export of the season.

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Canada

Stocks of grain in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 were 133,346,000 bushels against 79,199,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur during the week ended November 16 were the largest of the season, amounting to 20,125,000 bushels. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver since August 1 have amounted to 179,705,000 bushels against 116,936,000 bushels last season. Shipments since August 1 have amounted to 162,417,000 bushels against 110,967,000 bushels last season.

Russia

Procurements of cereals (exclusive of oilseeds) by the Russian state and cooperative procuring agencies have been continuously declining from 694,000 short tons during the first ten days of the last month to 667,000 during the second ten days, 606,000 during the last ten days of October, and 419,000 during the first ten days of this month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Complaints indicate a poor supply and unsatisfactory distribution of industrial goods, particularly in Siberia.

The collection of agricultural taxes, which process ordinarily stimulates the sale of their produce by the peasants in order to obtain ready cash for tax payments, is now almost completed. This is probably an important factor influencing the procuring outlook. The Soviet authorities are making strenuous efforts to insure successful development of the procuring campaign without renewal of coercive measures applied last season. A special government committee estimates now that the failure of crops in the Steppe (southern) region of Ukraine, an important commercial wheat and barley section of Soviet Russia, affected 736,000 farms. Bread supply in the cities and deficiency sections of Ukraine is endangered by the nonexecuted monthly plan of procuring operations. Russian winter crop conditions during the first ten days of this month were unchanged.

European grain markets

The German Agricultural Council Statistics on farm stocks of grain available for sale on October 15 indicate normal wheat marketing but only moderate marketing of feed grains during the preceding month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The farm stocks of

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both wheat and feed grains on October 15 were greater than at the corresponding time last year. See table, page 841.

The estimates of grain production made by the Council on the basis of the area harvested in Prussia and the area sown in other parts of Germany all show increases over the latest official estimate. The Council estimates wheat production at 143,700,000 bushels, rye 317,500,000 bushels, barley 148,500,000 bushels, and oats 455,700,000 bushels. The official estimates are wheat 126,463,000 bushels, rye 303,280,000 bushels, barley 134,782,000 bushels, and oats 426,007,000 bushels. Wheat prices at Hamburg on November 21 were $1.38 per bushel, or the same as on November 14. Rye prices at Berlin were also unchanged, being $1.225 on both dates.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat prices generally advanced during the week ended November 16. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced one cent to $1.09 per bushel as compared with $1.27 the corresponding week last year. Amber durum was the only class of wheat to decline during the week and the price of No.2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined four cents to $1.10 per bushel as against $1.30 a year ago. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis advanced five cents to $1.46 per bushel and again is slightly higher than last year. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced three cents to $1.13, and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced one cent to $1.23. No. 2 hard winter is now 18 cents lower than a year ago, and No. 1 dark northern is 10 cents below. Western white wheat at Seattle strengthened during the week as the average of daily cash quotations advanced approximately one cent to $1.16 per bushel. Cash wheat prices have remained firm since November 16. An advance of one cent in the [illegible] Minneapolis cash close and two cents in the Winnipeg cash close placed the two closing prices at both markets at $1.23 per bushel in contrast to a year ago, when there was a spread of eight cents in favor of Winnipeg.

Future closing prices of wheat eased off slightly during the first part of the week following November 15, than strengthened during the latter part of the week to the extent that closing prices were above those at the beginning. Continued strength in the Liverpool market and upturns in corn prices apparently were important contributing factors to stronger wheat prices. On November 22, as compared with November 15, December future closing prices were one cent higher at Chicago and Minneapolis, unchanged at Kansas City and Liverpool, and one cent lower at Winnipeg. The Chicago close was 117 cents per bushel as compared with

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132 cents a year ago, and the Liverpool December close was 135 cents as compared with 152 cents a year ago. February futures at Buenos Aires closed on November 21 at 116-1/8 cents, or about one cent higher than on November 14, and 15 cents lower than a year ago.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	136	108	130	110	135	122	130	114	142	141
16	127	109	131	113	133	123	130	110	142	146
23	127		134		134		128		142	
30	126		132		134		127		140	
Dec. 7	128		134		137		132		147	
14	129		131		137		132		146	

WHEAT: Closing price of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128	116	123	110	124	111	132	120	152	135	b/129	b/115
22	132	117	123	110	124	112	132	119	152	135	b/131	b/116
29	129		123		125		133		151		b/128	
Dec. 6	128		123		125		133		151		b/127	
13	125		120		122		130		151		b/128	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February futures.

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Rye production in 1928

The 1928 rye production in 24 countries is reported at 891,719,000 bushels against 843,488,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented 95 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. The production in 20 European countries is 833,819,000 bushels, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the production of 769,726,000 bushels in these countries in 1927.

The total area estimated as sown to fall rye in Canada up to October 31, 1928 for the 1929 harvest is estimated at 557,000 acres as compared with 626,000 acres in 1927, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The 1929 acreage is 69,000 acres, or 11 per cent below the 1928 acreage. The condition of fall rye on October 31 was 93 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the past ten years against 102 per cent on October 31, 1927.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries which have so far reported, stands at 51,298,000 short tons, which is 2 per cent below the 52,331,000 short tons produced in 1927. The production in 1926 amounted to 58,650,000 short tons, in 1925 to 55,325,000 short tons, while the 1909-1913 prewar average was 56,733,000 short tons.

Barley

The total barley production in 36 countries, which last year raised 81 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 1,281,420,000 bushels, which is 15.5 per cent above the production for the same countries in 1927. The crop of 662,281,000 bushels for the 23 European countries reported, however, is less than 8 per cent larger than that of last year.

The first report of the Norwegian barley crop, received during the past week, is 5,600,000 bushels, which is nearly 20 per cent larger than last year's crop. This year's figure is next to the record crop of 1918, when 5,622,000 bushels were produced. The earlier estimate for Poland was increased about 1,300,000 bushels to 89,053,000 bushels, making the crop nearly 19 per cent above that of last year. The Grecian estimate was increased 900,000 bushels to 10,858,000 bushels, a figure nearly 50 per cent above that of last year. The earlier estimates for Hungary, Bulgaria, and Lithuania were also revised upward slightly, while there was a small decrease in the Italian estimate. The condition of the

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new barley crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported as mediocre. For barley production table, see page 835.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amounted to 61,696,000 bushels, an increase of more than 38 per cent over the 44,606,000 bushels exported during the same periods of last year. The barley export of 1,033,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 17 was the smallest, with the exception of the week of October 27, of any weekly export since early August. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 838. United States barley prices for the week ended November 16 continued at about the same level as the preceding week. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis was 61 cents per bushel, the same as the average for the preceding week, but 17 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 were 14,415,000 bushels compared with only 5,332,000 bushels on the same date last year, 6,586,000 bushels in 1926, and 8,786,000 bushels in 1925.

Oats

Total production of oats in 30 countries, which last year raised nearly 90 per cent of the world crop exclusive of Russia and China, now stands at 3,530,655,000 bushels, or 9.5 per cent above that for the same countries last year. The European production of 1,614,663,000 bushels for the 22 European countries reported, however, is only 2.1 per cent above that of last year.

The first estimate of the oats crop in Norway, received during the past week, shows a production of 11,608,000 bushels, more than 8 per cent below the 1927 production, and the smallest crop since 1924. The earlier estimate of the Netherlands oats crop was reduced about 1,600,000 bushels to 25,353,000 bushels, which was still almost 20 per cent above the production of last year. The estimates of the Italian and the Bulgarian crops, on the other hand, were both lower by nearly 2,200,000 bushels, the Italian crop of 48,412,000 bushels being nearly 58 per cent above that of 1927, and the Bulgarian crop of 7,210,000 bushels being smaller than that of last year. Slight increases in the previous production estimates were also made in Hungary, Greece, Poland, and Lithuania, while slight decreases were made in Belgium and Finland. The condition of the new oats crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported as mediocre. For oats production table, see page 836.

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Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available now amount to 18,110,000 bushels, and increase of more than 19 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The United States export of 88,000 bushels for the week ended November 17 was one of the 2 smallest weekly figures since August 20. For detailed figures on the oats trade, see page 838. United States oats prices strengthened a little during the past week. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended November 16 was 44 cents per bushel, compared with prices of 41 and 42 cents since the middle of September, and with 49 cents for the corresponding week last year. Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 16 stood at 10,099,000 bushels against only 6,346,000 bushels on the same date in 1927, 6,503,000 bushels in 1926, and 8,757,000 bushels in 1925.

Corn

The germination of the new corn crop in Argentina on November 15 was officially reported to be even and uniform. The 1928 production of corn in 16 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,336,571,000 bushels, and increase of 1 per cent over the production of the same countries in 1927. The total for the 9 European countries reported, however, is only 341,703,000 bushels, a figure 22 per cent below the small production of last year. The first estimate of the Austrian corn crop is 3,527,000 bushels, nearly 39 per cent below the large crop of last year. In Africa, the Algerian crop of 203,000 bushels is the smallest on record, while the crop of 315,000 bushels in Tunis is the largest since 1921. For corn production table, see page 837.

United States exports of corn during the week ended November 17 were 261,000 bushels, the largest weekly shipment since the first of May, with the exception of the weeks of August 20, October 8, and November 10. It was lower, however, than for the corresponding weeks of the two previous seasons.

United States corn prices have remained at about the same level during the past week. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago wavered between 84½ and 86½ cents from November 10 to 19, being quoted at 86 cents on November 17 and 19. During the same time Argentine prices advanced very slightly, being quoted at 99-3/8 cents on November 21. For more than a week, therefore, Argentine corn prices have been running from 10 to 13 cents above United States prices, while last year at the same time United States prices were 8 or 9 cents above those of Argentina.

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POTATOES

The production of potatoes in 20 European countries for 1928 is 3,424,687,000 bushels against 3,704,354,000 bushels in 1927. Although this year's European production is nearly 8 per cent below production in 1927, the crop is turning out better than was anticipated earlier in the season, particularly in central Europe. The November estimate of the total yield of potatoes in Canada is 90,975,000 bushels from 599,775 acres as compared with 77,430,000 bushels from 572,373 acres in 1927. The total value of the crop for 1928 is estimated at $47,146,000 as compared with $54,341,000 in 1927, and the average price per hundredweight is estimated at 86 cents ($1.43 per bushel) against $1.17($1.95 per bushel) last year.

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TOBACCO

Chinese tobacco situation shows marked improvement

Exports of American leaf tobacco to China have more than doubled during the first nine months of the current year, compared with the same period last year, and constituted in fact, a record figure for a similar period, according to a report released by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. During the first nine months of the present year the exports of tobacco to China amounted to about 82,000,000 pounds, over 99 per cent of which was of the flue-cured type, compared with the total exports of 40,000,000 pounds during the same period last year, of which 86 per cent was flue-cured.

Chinese takings of flue-cured tobacco during the first nine months of this year exceeded those of the United Kingdon, which is usually the largest customer for this type. It is also noteworthy that the exports of ciragettes to China have shown an increase from 3,425,000,000 pieces during January-September 1927 to 5,966,000,000 pieces during the current year. All tobacco factories in China, with the exception of one in Hankow, are in full operation, according to a cable to the Foreigh Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. American leaf importers who supply 100 to 200 Chinese cigarette makers anticipate a good leaf market. See Foreign Service release, F.S./T-52, November 15, 1928.

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SUGAR

Willett and Gray, in their preliminary estimate of November 15 place the 1928-29 world sugar crop at 29,720,000 short tons (26,536,100

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long tons), which is an increase of 5.2 per cent over their estimate of 28,243,655 short tons (25,217,549 long tons) for the crop produced in 1927-28. An increase of 8.1 per cent over last season is indicated in the total cane sugar crop, while the beet sugar crop is less than 0.1 per cent below that of 1927-28. The Cuban crop is placed at 5,488,000 short tons as compared with 4,493,000 reported for 1927-28. In regard to the Cuban crop, Willett and Gray state that it is very difficult to estimate closely what the crop will be. It is generally estimated that there is a large quantity of cane carried over from previous crops, and which was officially stated by the Cuban Government at one time to be the equivalent of 1,680,000 short tons (1,500,000 long tons) of sugar. What the outturn of this cane will be during 1929 is a question which is puzzling the sugar trade. There appears to be no authoritative data in regard to the condition of the cane carried over from the last two seasons.

The Java sugar crop, which is second in size to that of Cuba, shows an increase of 24.8 per cent over last year. This crop is now practically harvested. Estimates for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands show a total increase of 118,000 short tons over last year, which is partly offset by a decrease of 54,000 short tons in the Porto Rican crop. For Europe, Willett and Gray quote Licht's estimates for most countries. The total crop is placed at 8,960,000 short tons (8,000,000 long tons), which is 0.4 per cent above that reported for 1927-28.

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SUGAR BEETS

The total 1928 sugar beet acreage in Europe, Canada, and the United States is 3.6 per cent above that of last year, according to the latest estimates received from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture. Increases over earlier estimates occur in the United States, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Russia. These changes bring the total acreage in all countries reporting to date up to 7,318,000 acres as compared with the previously published estimate of 7,213,000 acres.

Estimates of sugar beet production for 1928 in 11 European countries, the United States, and Canada indicate a crop 3.8 per cent below that produced by these countries in 1927. Among sugar exporting countries, estimates for Netherlands and Poland show increases over last year, while decreases are reported in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, and Hungary. The Canadian crop this year is 9.2 per cent above that of 1927, while the United States crop is 10.8 per cent below last year. Acreage and production of sugar beets are summarized on page 840.

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According to a report from Trade Commissioner Brice M. Mace, Jr., at London, a contract dealing with sugar beet prices in England has been arranged between the National Farmers' Union and the beet sugar factories. Beginning this season, prices for beets delivered at the factories have been fixed at $9.99 per short ton for beets having a sugar content of 15½ per cent and a sliding scale for each percentage of sugar content above 15½ per cent. The average price paid to growers in 1926-27 was $12.93 per short ton. During that year the sugar content was 17.31 per cent, according to the "National Farmers' Union Yearbook". In 1927-28 the average sugar content dropped to 16.13 per cent, the average price received by the grower being $12.04 per short ton.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

The flaxseed market situation in October 1928.

Latest reports on the flaxseed supply available for use in the Northern Hemisphere between now and the new Argentine harvest season continue to indicate supplies below those of last year, according to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The November estimate of the production in North America is 23,525,000 bushels, or 7,930,000 bushels below the production in 1927. The crop of the United States is now estimated at 20,026,000 bushels compared with 26,570,000 bushels last year, while the last estimate for the Canadian crop issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is 3,499,000 bushels compared with 4,885,000 bushels, produced in 1927. This is the lowest production reported for Canada since 1909.

Prices of flaxseed in Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires continued to strengthen during the first two weeks of October, but declined slightly the third and fourth weeks of the month. The price in Minneapolis reached a level above the October average of last year, while in Buenos Aires prices were about equal to those of last year. The advance in price at Minneapolis was more rapid than in Winnipeg and Buenos Aires, and the margin of the Minneapolis price over that of Winnipeg and Buenos Aires advanced considerably. See Foreign Service release, F.S./FF-32, November 20, 1928.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 21, show a strengthening market for both boxed and barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Barreled supplies in general were light but much of the fruit appeared over-ripe and with only a small amount of vitality. Few arrivals of barreled apples were in first class condition. Barreled stock with good color and bright appearance showed a marked premium over ruling prices. Auction supplies of boxed apples were light, but stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers were heavy. The outlook in both the United Kingdom and the Continental markets is favorable for barreled apples arriving firm and in good condition, states Mr. Smith. Many barreled apples are arriving without the mark indicating the country of origin as required by law. (See Foreign Service release on Apples, F.S./A-175, dated April 12, 1928). This law went into effect on November 12. The weather in the United Kingdom at present is warm and cloudy, which is very unfavorable for keeping fruit. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-201, November 23, 1928.

APPLE MARKET OUTLOOK IN NORTHWESTERN EUROPE: Prospects are good for a heavy consumption of American apples in Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden during the next few months, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in London. In general the continental market outlook is better than usual for barreled stock and normal for boxed varieties. The only exception will be found in Norway, where the duty on apples is prohibitive. Mr. Smith has just completed a survey of the apple market prospects in Northwestern Europe and reports that the demand there is especially strong for 2-1/4 inch to 2-3/4 inch barreled apples, on account of the short supply of cheap home-grown apples. Sweden is temporarily heavily supplied but industrial conditions and buying power are much better than a year ago, states Mr. Smith. All of the countries of Northwestern Europe are experiencing low prices for boxed Jonathans from the Pacific Northwest, according to Mr. Smith. This is due largely to the heavy supplies that have been arriving in an over-ripe condition. The eating quality of the fruit, however, is good. The moderate retail prices now prevailing should react favorable for heavy consumption generally in the near future, states Mr. Smith. There has been only light trading in boxed Winesaps this season because of the situation in the Pacific Northwestern Jonathan market.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples in Hamburg on Thursday, November 22, showed a strengthening market, particularly for barreled varieties, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. The demand was active, particularly

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for barreled varieties. The strength of the German market for American apples during October and November has been evidenced by the prices which the German trade has been paying for fruit that has not been in satisfactory merchandising condition. See Foreign Service releases, F.A./A-200, November 23, and A-202, November 24, 1928.

FIRST SHIPMENTS OF MEXICAN WEST COAST VEGETABLES: The first shipments of Mexican West Coast vegetables to the United States for the 1928-29 season were made from the Mazatlan district in Southern Sinaloa on November 18 and consisted of five carloads of tomatoes, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul William P. Blocker at Mazatlan. Present prospects for the early vegetable crop of the Mexican West Coast are very good, according to the Consul.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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GERMAN DOMESTIC PORK SUPPLIES INCREASE: October hog receipts in Germany showed a seasonal increase, but were under those of a year ago, according to information cabled by L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. Receipts for the month at 14 markets reached 353,000 head, an increase of about 44,000 head over the preceding month, but about 11,000 head under last year. Slaughterings for October at 36 centers totaled 445,000, being some 45,000 head above September, and about 26,000 above October 1927. Imports of cured pork and lard, however, were considerably under those of 1927. The October bacon import figure reached 827,000 pounds, a substantial increase over the preceding month, but 192,000 pounds under the corresponding month of last year. Lard imports, at little more than 13,000,000 pounds, were more than 1,000,000 pounds under September, and over 7,000,000 pounds below October 1927.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND BEEF TO THE UNITED STATES: Exports of beef quarters from New Zealand to the United States reached 122,462 for the 12 months ended September 30, 1928, against the corresponding period of 1927. In the earlier year, beef exports to the United States represented only 2 per cent of the total New Zealand frozen beef exports, against 32 per cent in the latter 12 months. In the same period of 1927-28, the exports to Great Britain advanced 80,584 quarters to reach 223,707. The United States figures, however, represent an increase of 396 per cent against only 36 per cent in the added quantities going to Great Britain. There have been important developments in the exports to Great Britain of frozen pork over the period indicated, when they reached 128,353 carcasses, an increase of 53 per cent over the 1926-27 period. Practically all such imports are sent to the market indicated. The above information was furnished by Consul Gotlieb at Wellington.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Conditions surrounding the European demand for American agricultural products were not altered materially during the month ended November 15, according to written and cabled information received from L. V. Steere, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin, from the Department of Commerce and other sources. Such changes as have been noted were largely of a seasonal nature, and indicate no fundamental variation in the situation as reported during the preceding month. British industrial activity remains unsatisfactory in many important lines, and unemployment shows some increase. On the continent the improved grain and potato crops have strengthened rural buying power somewhat. In spite of the large crop, wheat prices in continental markets have held up fairly well. In Germany the declining tendency in industry appears less promounced than a month ago for seasonal reasons, but there remain considerable industrial irregularities, and unemployment is increasing. The iron and steel industry is the center of the present outstanding labor difficulty. In France and Italy, however, improved conditions appear to be expanding. Elsewhere on the continent, industrial activity appears to be on a generally satisfactory plane. In the Far East, Japan is said to be experiencing some stimulation to industry. Reports from China mention some further improvements in the conditions surrounding the movement of goods.

Great Britain

Developments in the British industrial world during the month ended November 15 brought forth nothing calculated to influence materially the British demand for American agricultural products. The general situation was similar to that of the several preceding months, with many industries depressed and very few giving indications of prosperity, and the immediate future appears to hold no prospects of change. It should be pointed out, however, that recent unemployment figures show only a moderate seasonal increase, that the coal, and iron and steel output has increased over recent months, and exports of manufactured goods during the quarter ended September 30 were larger than those of the same quarter last year.

Liverpool wheat futures have fluctuated within narrow limits during the month under review, with the level of November 15 about the same as a month earlier, but about 17 cents under November 15, 1927. British imports of wheat from July 1 to September 30 reached 50,000,000 bushels against 58,000,000 bushels for the same period of last year. In the cotton textile trade, there was some increased activity early in November, but exports of yarn and cloth continue to trail behind last year in spite of some increase in Asiatic inquiries. A recent forced sale of a well-equipped Lancashire mill failed to attract any buyers, and the industry remains sluggish, although there has been some seasonal reduction in the

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

unemployment figures. At Bradford, however, there appears to be a good demand for raw wool on the part of spinners. There is some feeling that bidding at the primary markets has pushed raw wool prices up about as high as the supply situation justifies.

In the pork market, prices have moved downward during the past 6 weeks, according to information cabled by E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. For the week ended November 14, the average price of Danish Wiltshire sides at Liverpool stand at $20.43 per 100 pounds, a reduction of about $5.00 from the high point reached late in August. The November figure cited was about $2.00 above the corresponding week of last year. Domestic supplies have definitely entered their period of seasonal increase. The October imports of cured pork and lard were larger than for the preceding month, but somewhat under those of a year ago. The stock figures for the end of October, however, showed no tendency for either cured pork or lard to accumulate to any unusual extent. The average price of American Prime Steam Western lard at Liverpool during October stood at $13.93 per 100 pounds against $14.39 for the preceding month and $14.45 a year ago.

The heavy arrivals of American apples not in the best condition on the British market during the 4 weeks ended November 15 tended to depress prices somewhat, according to information cabled by Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Fruit of good color and bright appearance, however, met with an active demand and sold at marked premiums over prices ruling for most stock. The outlook for American apples, particularly barreled varieties, is favorable for fruit in good condition, states Mr. Smith. In the prune market, Mr. Smith reported that during the first week of November the spot market was active, but that trading for future delivery was slow. Brokers, however, were quoted as anticipating a renewal of interest in futures, especially since there had been received the first arrivals of the new American crop. Stocks of prunes in London on October 31 totaled 451 short tons as against 627 short tons on that date a year ago, and 627 short tons at the end of September 1928, according to reports of the London Dried Fruit Association. The strong situation prevailing in the British butter market continues to exert a diverting influence upon shipments which might otherwise seek a market in the United States, in spite of the fact that Southern Hemisphere shipments afloat in mid-November were considerably heavier than at the same time last year.

Germany

In Germany, the general market situation is clouded by serious labor disputes in the iron and steel industry, Mr. Steere reports. Since November 1, 220,000 workers have been locked out, in addition to some

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

general increase in unemployment and additional part-time work. On November 1, 671,000 persons were receiving ordinary support as against 593,600 on October 15. For the so-called "crisis support", the November 1 figure was 93,000 against 89,700 two weeks earlier. The seasonal increase in unemployment has been held down somewhat by good weather which aided progress in much-needed construction work. The influences cited as having checked the general industrial decline are seasonal improvements of orders in the textile, leather goods and metal industries.

The labor troubles in the textile industry were settled at the end of October. Even with the recent new orders, however, the industry is in an unsatisfactory condition, according to Mr. Steere, although there appreas to be some feeling that the lowest level of activity has been reached if not passed. Yarn stocks are reported as low and weavers have received a fair amount of new orders. Cooler weather has helped the sale of finished goods. Bremen reported good buying of raw cotton during October by German and other spinners, with stocks there about equal to those of a year ago. In the wheat market, Hamburg prices during the first half of November were slightly under those of the preceding month. In general, the grain markets were variable, but fairly active. Domestic demand has been steady, and Germany has been exporting fair quantities of domestic wheat. Wheat imports into Germany from July 1 to September 30 were 23,000,000 bushels against 24,000,000 bushels for the same period last year.

In the pork market the price situation has been stronger than that of last year. Hog receipts have been seasonally heavier in recent weeks, but slightly under the levels of a year ago, while prices have been materially higher. For the week ended November 14, the average price of heavy hogs at Berlin reached $16.37 per 100 pounds, a figure slightly above the average for October, and about $3.60 higher than the corresponding week last year. Lard prices, however, have moved downward since the middle of October, the Hamburg average figure for November 14 being $14.29 per 100 pounds, which was slightly under the corresponding 1927 figure.

The market for American apples in Germany has showed additional strength in recent weeks, with prices at Hamburg for most descriptions equal to if not higher than those at Liverpool, according to Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Imported supplies have been fairly heavy, but the scarcity of domestic fruit has been felt in the good demand for imported stock, even when not in the best condition. In the prune market, according to reports of November 1 from Mr. Steere, spot business at Hamburg was more active and firm, with shipments to consuming centers increasing and small unsold supplies. At

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

that time conditions appeared to warrant new purchases of California stock. Stocks in Hamburg on October 15 were: Oregon, 96; California, 1,769, and Bosnian, 46. The report that the Yugoslav exportable surplus this year will reach only 25,700 short tons has been a bullish factor. The stock figures quoted are for short tons.

France

Industrial conditions in France have continued their favorable development of recent months, and unemployment is said to be practically non-existent. It is pointed out, however, that French international trade with the United States and Great Britain has decreased somewhat, with some increase in the business being done with Germany. Conditions in the textile industry have been irregular, but some cotton mills enjoyed increases in orders late in October and early in November. The consumption of raw cotton is said to be still relatively high, but not above the level reached last September. Throughout October the wheat market was relatively active, the features being the imports of German and Moroccan wheat at prices favorable to importers. The marketing of native wheat appears to have been somewhat limited, however, and grain and flour stocks had a tendency to decline during October, with the grain trade reflecting rather intensive current requirements. Wheat imports into France for the 2 months, July-August 1928, reached only 7,000,000 bushels against 18,000,000 bushels for the same 2 months of 1927.

Italy

Current economic conditions in Italy are held to be generally favorable, with continued recovery in industry, Mr. Steere reports. The recently approved large-scale programs of land reclamation and other public works, which are scheduled to begin at an early date, are expected to reduce materially the unemployment figures. The year's agricultural returns are also viewed as satisfactory. Cotton manufacturing remains relatively inactive, although some improvement is reported. Some new orders have been received, and the finances of the mills are said to have taken a turn for the better. Cotton goods stocks are reported as being comparatively small. One result of the larger wheat crop has been the rescinding of the order requiring 82 per cent milling, with the consequent return to the usual uses of wheat by-products. The market was active during October, Mr. Steere reports, especially in amber durums, and there was considerable buying of both European and overseas grain. Imports of wheat into Italy for the period July 1 - September 30 reached 23,000,000 bushels against 16,000,000 bushels last year, in spite of the larger current domestic crop. A recent order has raised the import duty

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

on wheat from 39.38 cents per bushel to 57.75 cents. The rate on flour was raised to $1.47 per 100 pounds from the former rate of $1.01.

Other European countries

Industrial activity in practically all of the other European countries covered by Mr. Steere's report is described as good or satisfactory, with general economic conditions improving in most directions. In Belgium satisfactory conditions continued, with coal, iron and steel in good shape and textiles improving. Most industries in the Netherlands are enjoying satisfactory activity. Conditions in Sweden remain satisfactory with increased production and export, while in Norway there is observed some tendency toward improvement, with the seasonal unemployment smaller than last year. In Central Europe, Czechoslovakia reports continued favorable industrial conditions. The coal, iron, machinery, metals and glass industries are active, but textiles are said to be partly unsatisfactory despite some improvement in sales. The situation in Austria remains unchanged, although said to be satisfactory. The steel, machinery and chemical industries are active, while some decline is noted in building, leather and shoes. Unemployment figures for November 1 stood at 122,500 against 127,400 a year ago.

Far East

In Japan the cotton spinning the weaving industry was unusually active in October, and Consul General Dickover at Kobe reports that the buying of American cotton should become more active as a result of small stocks and small arrivals. Reports also indicate that the Japanese spinning mills are having a reasonably profitable year. There has been some recovery also during recent weeks in the steel and chemical industries and in machinery. In the flour milling industry, however, depression still continues. There has been noted some increase in the foodstuffs price level, with the rice crop reaching only 18,755,000,000 pounds, according to October conditions, against the crop of 19,509,276,000 pounds produced last year.

Chinese trade conditions have made some improvement, both as to quantities of goods imported and as to conditions surrounding interior transportation. Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai reports a material revival of interest in American leaf tobacco, accompanied by almost full time operations in the Chinese cigarette factories. Exports of American leaf tobacco to China during the first 9 months of 1928 reached 82,000,000 pounds, of which more than 99 per cent was of the bright flue cured type. That figure was more than double the quantity for the corresponding period of 1927, and constitutes a record for that length of time.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	500,613	113.8
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,415,810	106.9
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	803,875	750,973	619,302	674,064	742,032	110.1
Norway	306	490	586	605	676	111.7
Netherlands, revised	4,976	5,577	5,437	6,156	7,569	123.0
Belgium, revised	15,199	14,477	12,801	16,277	17,778	109.2
Spain, revised	130,443	162,592	146,599	144,825	129,591	89.5
Italy, revised	184,393	240,845	220,644	195,809	228,596	116.7
Austria, revised	12,813	10,671	9,438	11,960	12,055	100.8
Hungary, revised	71,493	71,675	74,909	76,933	92,037	119.6
Bulgaria, revised	37,823	41,360	36,544	47,346	50,691	107.1
Poland, revised	63,675	57,737	47,080	54,230	53,882	99.4
Lithuania, revised	3,264	5,235	4,180	5,273	7,275	138.0
Latvia	1,475	2,165	1,860	2,636	2,607	98.9
Finland, revised	137	929	924	1,064	873	82.6
Total Europe (24)	1,329,875	1,364,836	1,180,354	1,237,178	1,345,663	108.8
Africa, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	86,947	93,408	77,269	97,496	93,608	96.0
Tunis, revised	6,224	11,758	13,044	8,267	12,125	146.7
Total Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,733	100.0
Asia, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	) 337,827	381,847	378,045	388,717	336,717	86.6
Alaouite	)	(1,000)	1,249	919	735	80.0
Total Asia (6)	337,827	382,847	379,294	389,636	337,452	86.6
Total above count.(39)	2,709,581	2,933,966	2,898,470	3,057,087	3,204,663	104.8
Southern Hemis. 2 count. prev. reported	96,531	123,714	168,805	123,381	157,275	127.5
Argentina	147,059	191,141	220,827	239,162	b/230,000	96.2
Total S. Hemis.	243,590	314,855	389,632	362,543	387,275	106.8
Total above count. (42)	2,953,171	3,248,821	3,288,102	3,419,630	3,591,938	105.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,137,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,565,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated on the basis of a correlation of weather conditions and yields per acre.

RYE: Production in specified countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,626	97.8
Europe, 14 count. prev. reported	607,804	528,170	430,644	448,334	511,761	114.1
Norway	973	614	647	606	612	101.0
Spain, revised	27,636	29,880	23,504	26,515	24,407	92.0
Italy, revised	6,317	6,704	6,496	5,937	6,535	110.1
Austria, revised	23,785	21,656	18,712	20,126	19,145	95.1
Poland, revised	218,943	257,249	197,289	223,939	232,358	103.8
Lithuania, revised	24,283	26,117	13,810	21,188	19,035	89.8
Latvia	13,061	12,406	6,119	10,189	9,026	88.6
Finland, revised	10,490	13,683	11,908	12,892	10,940	84.9
Total Europe (22)	933,292	896,479	709,129	769,726	833,819	108.3
Total above count. (24)	971,479	952,093	762,103	843,488	891,719	105.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

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FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
United States other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	134,452	138.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	485,045	134.2
Europe, 16 countries prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	495,740	466,635	477,710	472,387	494,767	104.7
Norway	2,867	5,180	5,125	4,672	5,600	119.9
Italy, revised	10,638	12,860	11,023	9,443	11,024	116.7
Hungary, revised	32,369	25,430	25,509	23,684	27,872	117.7
Greece, revised	6,953	6,946	7,620	7,271	10,858	149.3
Bulgaria, revised	10,380	12,062	11,085	14,041	15,744	112.1
Poland, revised	69,055	77,036	71,401	75,059	89,053	118.6
Lithuania, revised	8,820	11,251	11,430	8,630	7,363	85.3
Total Europe (23)	636,822	617,400	620,903	615,187	662,281	107.7
Est. European total ex. Russia	702,000	689,000	690,000	680,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,625	120.5
Asia, 4 count. prev. reported	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Alaouite	(40)	1,149	643	597	459	76.9
Total Asia (5)	133,027	138,273	136,970	133,123	130,469	98.0
Total N. Hemis. (36) ..	1,109,203	1,164,494	1,112,257	1,195,623	1,381,420	115.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,476,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,508,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
OATS	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	437,505	99.5
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,890,471	116.4
Europe, 12 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ..	1,265,093	1,063,456	1,191,630	1,142,299	1,125,309	98.5
Norway	10,276	12,048	13,332	12,665	11,608	91.7
Netherlands, revised	18,070	20,314	22,530	21,144	25,353	119.9
Belgium, revised	43,964	42,501	50,729	46,102	48,343	104.9
Italy, revised	37,537	47,199	40,647	30,720	48,412	157.6
Hungary, revised	28,464	25,532	24,802	22,514	23,725	105.4
Greece, revised	4,075	5,467	4,958	4,650	8,765	188.5
Bulgaria, revised	8,651	7,691	6,825	7,481	7,210	96.4
Poland, revised	195,825	228,145	210,110	233,550	261,119	111.8
Lithuania, revised	22,910	20,849	30,182	16,741	19,704	117.7
Finland, revised	20,391	40,410	40,835	43,609	35,115	80.5
Total Europe (22)	1,655,256	1,513,612	1,636,480	1,581,475	1,614,663	102.1
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,843,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Alaouite	(20)	(30)	172	179	138	77.1
Total Asia (2)	(50)	92	224	231	179	77.5
Total N. Hemis. (29) ..	3,168,034	3,423,059	3,278,423	3,219,530	3,523,628	109.4
Union of South Africa ...	9,661	5,485	6,119	6,081	7,027	115.6
Total above 30 count.	3,177,695	3,428,544	3,284,542	3,225,611	3,530,655	109.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,510,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,603,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,895,449	104.4
Canada, revised	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	4,692	110.1
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,900,141	104.4
Europe, 5 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged ...	374,430	413,160	460,371	302,357	233,761	77.3
Spain, revised	26,548	28,210	17,186	26,104	23,837	91.3
Italy, revised	102,676	109,962	118,090	83,938	62,285	74.2
Austria	4,530	4,597	3,825	4,948	3,527	71.3
Bulgaria, revised	26,277	25,825	27,312	20,614	18,293	88.7
Total Europe (9)	534,461	581,754	627,284	437,961	341,703	78.0
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	481,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Algeria	598	288	222	241	203	84.2
Tunis	228	224	126	98	315	321.4
Total Africa (3)	4,326	4,362	4,719	5,127	6,995	136.4
Lebanon Republic	(900)	433	472	512	472	92.2
Manchuria	(27,000)	43,206	72,144	80,875	87,260	107.9
Total Asia (2)	(27,900)	43,639	73,302	81,387	87,732	107.8
Total N. Hemis. (16) ..	3,296,348	3,557,280	3,401,162	3,302,445	3,336,571	101.1
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,769,000	3,668,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,456,000	4,359,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ending a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States ..	17,044	36,580	1,324	1,087	1,033	Nov. 17	19,181	37,562
Canada	42,533	25,131				Oct. 31	6,017	11,843
Argentina	14,217	b/11,192	0			Nov. 3	b/ 1,250	b/ 108
Danubian countries b/	26,508	27,242	525			Nov. 3	18,158	12,183
Total	100,302	100,145					44,606	61,696
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States ..	15,041	9,823	430	223	88	Nov. 17	4,388	7,857
Canada	13,396	10,180				Oct. 31	2,430	9,532
Argentina	40,008	b/29,455	0			Nov. 3	b/ 8,102	b/ 692
Danubian countries b/	858	878	0			Nov. 3	263	29
Total	69,303	50,336					15,183	18,110

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ending				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,161	20,299	77	45	484	261	487	745
Danubian countries b/	36,557	15,266	0	0				
Argentina	322,876	c/274,833	b/5,276	b/3,086	b/5,531		8,722	b/6,854
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/24,257	d/ 343	d/ 43				
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1								
United States	5,040	e/ 1,393						
Total exports less U. S. imports	380,116	333,262					9,209	7,599

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Trade sources since April. d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa. e/ Eleven months.

POTATOES: Production in specified areas, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,323	406,964	465,651	114.4
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	90,975	117.5
Europe, 10 count. prev. reported	2,862,005	3,285,000	2,693,458	3,300,084	3,014,556	91.3
Norway	24,780	34,500	32,870	22,232	34,606	155.7
Netherlands, revised ...	104,051	115,976	109,255	92,782	136,684	147.3
Luxemburg, revised	6,439	7,262	4,231	5,233	6,834	130.6
Spain	b/112,997	102,700	116,192	132,645	116,292	87.7
Switzerland, revised ...	c/ 24,664	27,190	22,413	25,553	24,129	94.4
Austria	53,373	76,001	47,685	97,373	67,391	68.8
Finland, revised	18,443	26,570	31,269	27,852	24,195	86.9
Total Europe (17)	3,206,752	3,675,199	2,957,523	3,704,354	3,424,687	92.5
Tunis	(150)	163	154	103	165	160.2
Total above count. (20)	3,642,441	4,065,854	3,390,235	4,188,851	3,981,478	95.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Two-year average.
c/ Four-year average.

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage and production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925 - 1928

Country a/	Average 1909-1913 b/	1925	1926	1927	1928 preliminary	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
ACREAGE	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per Cent
Canada	16,724	43,418	46,988	44,103	51,294	116.3
United States	485,495	647,000	677,000	721,000	635,000	88.1
Total N. America (2)	502,219	690,418	723,988	765,103	686,294	89.7
Europe, 19 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged c/	3,365,134	3,684,514	3,609,559	4,050,594	3,947,924	97.5
Yugoslavia	d/ 35,162	81,820	86,000	106,000	142,000	134.0
Poland	431,406	425,116	457,194	499,305	579,000	116.0
Russia	1,483,553	1,286,137	1,334,000	1,643,000	1,963,000	119.5
Total Europe .(22)..	5,315,255	5,477,587	5,486,743	6,298,899	6,631,924	105.3
Total above 24 count.	5,817,474	6,168,005	6,210,731	7,064,002	7,318,218	103.6
World total e/	5,818,290	6,169,885	6,212,531	7,066,802		
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent
Canada..............	159,600	458,200	525,000	391,000	427,000	109.2
United States	4,860,200	7,366,000	7,223,000	7,753,000	6,914,000	89.2
Total N. America (2)	5,019,800	7,824,200	7,748,000	8,144,000	7,341,000	90.1
Europe -						
Netherlands	1,977,417	2,451,300	2,326,784	2,013,000	2,535,000	125.9
Belgium	1,792,639	2,339,340	1,304,980	2,186,076	1,951,000	89.2
Switzerland	f/ 25,920	47,600	56,000	55,000	58,000	105.5
Germany	g/ 14,679,155	11,382,232	11,568,978	11,964,075	11,109,000	92.9
Czechoslovakia	8,237,918	10,003,156	7,274,134	8,954,872	6,207,000	69.3
Hungary	1,512,717	1,683,665	1,592,100	1,604,000	1,114,000	69.5
Bulgaria	57,054	h/ 5,051	247,902	266,811	300,000	112.4
Rumania	f/ 667,856	1,088,856	1,416,263	1,204,000	1,052,000	87.4
Poland	4,611,457	4,064,400	4,105,935	3,990,377	4,850,000	121.5
Finland	i/	19,498	37,000	58,000	52,000	89.7
Russia	10,635,667	7,617,900	7,042,000	10,872,000	12,787,000	117.6
Total Europe (11).	44,197,800	40,753,398	37,522,576	43,168,211	42,015,000	97.3
Total above 13 count.	49,217,600	48,577,598	45,270,776	51,312,211	49,356,000	96.2
World total e/	61,577,898	62,752,185	58,957,734	66,837,426		

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Figures for Europe are estimates for present boundaries. c/ See Foreign Crops and Markets, July 23, page 146; August 20, page 290; September 17, page 467 and October 22, 1928, page 682. d/ Pre-war average. e/ Exclusive of acreage and production in minor producing countries for which no data are available. f/ Four-year average. g/ One year only, 1912, a year of an unusually large crop. h/ No sugar was produced in Bulgaria in 1925 because of a large carryover from the previous year. The beets produced were probably used for other purposes or shipped to neighboring countries. i/ No sugar beets grown during this period.

COTTON: Area and production in countries reporting for 1928-29, with comparisons

Item and country	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	Per cent 1928-29 is of 1927-28
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
AREA					
United States	34,152	47,087	40,138	44,916	111.9
Uganda	58	570	540	698	129.3
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged a/ .	22,328	27,189	25,326	27,129	107.1
Total above countries	56,538	74,846	66,004	72,743	110.2
Est. world total ex. China	62,500	80,900	73,800	-	-
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
PRODUCTION b/					
United States	13,033	17,977	12,955	14,133	109.0
Chosen	20	145	135	143	109.6
Other countries prev. rept'd & unchanged c/ .	2,567	2,851	2,544	3,038	119.0
Total above countries	15,620	20,973	15,644	17,319	110.7
Est. world total including China	20,900	28,900	23,800	-	-

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated. a/ Includes Egypt, India (incomplete), Russia, Mexico, Chosen, Bulgaria, Algeria, Syria, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Alaouite. b/ In bales of 478 pounds net. c/ Includes Egypt, Russia, Mexico, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Tanganyika.

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GERMANY: Stocks of wheat available for sale on October 15, derived from percentages applied to official estimates of production, 1927 and 1928

Crop	Stocks held by farmers		Stocks available for sale	
	October 15, 1927	October 15, 1928	October 15, 1927	October 15, 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat	79,456	86,611	65,885	74,075
Winter barley	7,944	9,004	1,739	5,582
Spring barley	77,577	79,406	49,641	61,890
Oats	384,342	370,623	106,689	161,883
Potatoes	1,131,357	1,145,347	469,103	572,673

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 17, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 17, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 17 1927	July 1-Nov. 17 1928	1928. week ending Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	107,253	61,497	2,898	3,479	1,973	3,221
Wheat flour b/ ..	24,468	21,968	1,307	893	1,039	1,330
Rye	17,337	7,063	417	410	294	157
Corn	2,553	3,853	77	45	484	261
Oats	3,387	6,938	73	430	223	88
Barley a/	22,511	39,069	795	1,324	1,087	1,033
	Jan. 1-Nov. 17					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl.Wilt.sides.	108,561	110,943	885	928	854	940
Bacon, incl.Cumb. sides	100,464	109,278	749	607	757	2,077
Lard	596,718	639,617	12,986	12,507	16,716	10,999
Pickled pork	26,111	28,983	373	270	329	205

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 1,057,000 bush., flour 98,300 bbls.: San Francisco barley 47,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports 1926-1927	Net exports 1927-1928 a/	Shipments week end. nearest given date, 1928 Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Net movement from July as far as reported: To and incl.	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada:	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.	Date	1,000 bush.	1,000 bush.
Exports- Official ..	304,540	305,000				Oct.31	b/ 63,743	b/145,049
5 ports, Brad.b/ ..	177,370	238,730	9,419	8,962		Nov.17	90,365	137,337
Shipments- 4 markets c/	b/297,961	b/326,361	20,301	18,509	23,442	Nov.17	132,099	219,019
Pub.elev.in East b/ ..			6,260	9,039	---	Nov.10	63,602	110,375
United States	205,896	190,927	4,372	3,012	4,551	Nov.17	d/128,038	d/ 76,125
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,184	2,785	3,029	Nov.17	28,572	41,110
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,820	1,000	936	Nov.17	20,104	20,184
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov.17	4,320	8
Hungary......	21,142	22,133)						
Yugoslavia...	10,216	1,000)						
Rumania	11,388	5,000)	104	120	168	Nov.17	3,200	1,448
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125)						
British India	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Nov.17	8,048	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	28,781	25,426	32,126		324,381	358,958

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total. c/Total shipments from Ft.William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Exports through Nov.17 less imports through Oct.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 24, 1927	November 15, 1928	November 22, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	51.00	50.75	50.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	41.94	40.85	40.85
Berlin, la quality	43.65	42.75	43.43
London: a/			
Danish	44.54	43.23	43.23
Dutch, unsalted	44.32	44.10	44.10
New Zealand	38.02	37.80	38.36
New Zealand, unsalted	41.28	b/	41.71
Australian	37.80	36.93	37.37
Australian, unsalted	40.41	39.97	39.76
Argentine, unsalted	35.85	35.85	35.85
Siberian	34.76	35.20	36.72

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation received.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended Nov. 23, 1927	Nov. 14, 1928	Nov. 21, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	80,430	73,536	68,015
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	12.86	16.37	16.85
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.54	14.29	14.34
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,186	16,970	16,947
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	31,960	30,291	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	a/	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	20.20	20.43	22.16

a/ No quotations.

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